

Remarks

The Office Action of August 12, 2010, has been carefully considered.

It is noted that Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

Claims 1, 2 and 4-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the patent to Browne et al. in view of the patent to Margolis et al.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Browne et al. and Margolis et al., and further in view of the patent to Kohlmeier.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Browne et al. and Margolis et al., and further in view of the patent to Riad.

In view of the Examiner's rejections of the claims, applicant has canceled claims 3, 10 and 14, and amended Claims 1, 12 and 13.

With the cancellation of claim 3 it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of this claim under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is overcome and should be withdrawn.

It is respectfully submitted that the claims now on file differ essentially and in an unobvious, highly-advantageous manner from the constructions disclosed in the references.

Turning now to the references, applicant has discussed both main references at length in the last filed amendment and submits that those arguments remain applicable. The following additional comments are provided.

Applicant submits that it would not be obvious to combine Browne et al. and Margolis et al. because Margolis et al. only teach the use of conventional wheel suspensions and their movements in relation to the car body. In contrast, the presently claimed invention deals with features related to the car body itself without any use of a wheel suspension or any other movable parts. Thus, applicant submits that one of ordinary skill in the art searching for solutions for stiffening an automobile body would not look to the teachings of Margolis et al. for any direction in solving the problem. As was argued in the last amendment, one skilled in the art looking to stiffen an automobile body would not look to wheel suspensions for any solutions, since wheel suspensions deal essentially with large, vertical motions, whereas body stiffening deals with much smaller motions, and there is nothing which would suggest or render it obvious to one skilled in the art to use a re-generative system as taught by Margolis et al., which converts large, vertical movements of the vehicle wheel, with a shake-absorber, as taught by Browne et al., which of necessity only deals with comparatively small, horizontal movements. There is nothing in either reference which would suggest any desirability of, or benefit from, providing a re-generative system for large displacements as taught by Margolis et al. in the Browne et al. absorber.

Furthermore, Margolis et al. only teach using the energy of parts that are movable by forces from the outside (e.g. from bumps) with respect to the car body. It is not surprising to use kinetic energy of movable parts containing springs or similar components.

According to the presently claimed invention, on the other hand, energy of a rigid car body with rigid struts is used, even stiffening the car body. There is no normal possibility of movement between these parts. Thus, if there is, for example, a torsion, this must be seen as a disturbance and the goal should be to get back to the normal state where torsion or any other movement is stopped. This is what Browne et al. teach, namely to stop the relative movement of the parts of the struts immediately but smoothly. The presently claimed invention teaches to stop the undesired and disturbing movement by an energy converter that stores electrical or hydraulic energy. Applicant submits that this is a completely new idea not taught by the cited references because there is no need for any energy of a spring or a moving wheel suspension, or anything that is constructed to be movable with a relative motion of parts. The present invention uses energy of a structure constructed to be rigid.

In view of these considerations, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of Claims 1, 2 and 4-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is overcome and should be withdrawn.

The patents to Kohlmeier and Riad have also been considered. Applicant submits that these references add nothing to the teachings of Browne et al. and Margolis et al. so as to suggest the invention recited in independent Claim 1 as discussed above. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the rejections of Claims 3 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are overcome and should be withdrawn.

Reconsideration and allowance of the present application are respectfully requested.

Any additional fees or charges required at this time in connection with this application may be charged to Patent and Trademark Office Deposit Account No. 02-2275.

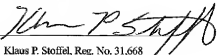
Respectfully submitted

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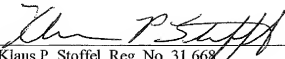
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